

SEP 27 1937
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STONY PLAIN SUN.

VOLUME Eighteen

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1937

ROYAL CAFE, STONY PLAIN.

When in Town, Dine at the Royal Cafe.
Home-like Meals Fine Food.
Fine Service. And Reasonable Prices.
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Confectionery, Fruit.

L. M. LARSON, Proprietor.

To Help the Needy.

Stony Plain District has been asked to donate a car or Potatoes and Vegetables for the relief of the dried-out areas. Other districts have expressed their willingness to do so. Five hundred sacks have been donated by supporters in Edmonton, and the C.N.R. have agreed to provide free transportation.

If desired, a label could be attached with name on the sack, so the recipient knows who the donor is.

This is a humanitarian effort which should appeal to all.

Sacks may be obtained from the merchants and the donations will be assembled in Hardwick's Warehouse, commencing Monday, Sept. 27th, and shipped in due course.

Notification of the shipping point will be advertised in The Stony Plain Sun.

Premier Aberhart Visits Glory Hills.

It was indeed a great privilege for the people of Glory Hills and surrounding districts to have with them Premier Aberhart on Sunday afternoon last.

To the large and attentive crowd of about a thousand people which gathered outside of Glory Hills Baptist Church Premier Aberhart delivered a Gospel message.

In his address he pointed out from God's Word the necessity of each individual, irrespective of creed, getting into the right relationship with God, and that by regeneration thru the atoning work of the Lord Jesus Christ. Being thus reconciled with God, then only can it be possible to get into the right relationship with one's fellows.

According to the words of Jesus Christ as recorded in Matthew 7, 24-27. A heeding of His sayings is wisdom, while the neglecting and ignoring of the same is folly and a leading on to doom.

What a wonderful Gospel, which indeed is the power of God unto salvation to all who believe.

The message of the Honorable Premier was greatly enjoyed, and will, no doubt, remain in the hearts and minds of many.—(Contributed).

FARMERS' MEAT MARKET.

FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
DRESSED POULTRY.

CATTLE AND HOGS BOUGHT EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.—HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

PHONE SEVEN, STONY PLAIN.



Successful Poultrymen!
Are demanding the "Gillespie Maid" brand poultry and Dairy Feeds. Why? Because they are scientifically blended, machine mixed, contain the highest quality ingredients and produce the desired results.
See our nearest elevator agent

GILLESPIE GRAIN CO. LTD.

Leaving for Edson.

Mr. Sam Zucht, a resident of Stony Plain since birth, has purchased the dray and motor express business at the town of Edson, and is leaving this week for his new scene of operations.

The Stony Plain-Edmonton Motor Express Line will be operated by Mr. Otto Hoffman, the well-known motorman.

Legislature to Convene.

Premier Aberhart and his Cabinet have called the members of the Legislature together for another session, with the opening day set for tomorrow the 24th; preceded by a caucus of social credit members today, Sept. 23d.

New legislation aimed against bankers and banking action to set up a provincial police force of "storm troopers" on the lines that Major Douglas has recommended; an act to license the newspapers and newspaper men of the province, with the idea that the Government in that way can strangle criticism of itself in the best traditional manner of dictatorialship—these are said to be among the plans prepared for the caucus, whether or not these plans are carried into the Legislature itself.

When the special session of the Legislative Assembly is called, it would be the fourth to be held this year.

The regular session of the House opened February 24.

An adjourned session opened on June 7th.

While the third was the special session which opened on Monday, August 3d.

Passing of an Oldtimer.

Death claimed another oldtimer of the district on Wednesday last, September 15th, in the person of Mr. Philip V. Kulak, who passed away at his residence after a lingering illness, at the age of 58 years.

Deceased came to Canada, with his parents in the year 1892, who settled in what is now the Rosenthal district. On coming of age, deceased took up land near his home, and on which farm he had resided continuously up to the time of his death, with the exception of a short period spent in an Edmonton hospital.

Deceased was an enterprising farmer, and was fairly successful in his operations.

A funeral service was held at St. Matthew's Church (Missouri Synod) on Friday afternoon, following a service at his late residence, and was conducted by the Rev. E. Eberhart. Interment was made in St. Matthew's cemetery.

The pall-bearers were: Jacob Kulak, Philip Kulak, Val Hennig, Henry Euders.

He leaves to mourn his loss, he sides his loving wife, 3 daughters—Mrs. C. H. Euders, Miss Matilda Kulak, both of Stony Plain; Mrs. (Rev.) H. L. Hennig, Vegreville; 5 sons—Philip, Reinhold, Henry, Jacob, George, all of Stony Plain.

HARDWICK'S

YOUR HOME TOWN STORE.

Specials for Harvest-time!

Peccary Hog Work Gloves; you'll be surprised at the wear for the small amount you pay. 39c pair; 2 pairs 75c.

Bib Overalls of Mulehide Denim. They're tough and strong. They fit. Sizes 34 to 46. \$1.65 per pair.

Merino Work Sox; saving of 10c from what you usually pay. 25 cents per pair.

Cream Horsehide Work Gloves; strongly sewn, reinforced at thumbs. \$1 per pair.

Brown Jersey Work Gloves: elastic knit wrists; warm inside nap for comfort. 15c pair.

Grocery Specials---Lots of them

Nabob Extract, vanilla or lemon; 17c bottle.

Brunswick Sardines, dainty bits, 5c per tin.

Aylmer Brand Peas, sieve No. 4; 14c per tin.

California Plump Prunes, 3 pounds 29c.

The Fashion Craft

Made to Measure Tailoring Specialist

MR. R. A. IRWIN,

Will be at

T. J. HARDWICK,

STONY PLAIN, Alta., on

Friday, Oct. 1, 1937.

Come in and order the New Suit or Coat during the visit of this Tailoring Expert.

Get It at HARDWICK'S.

AGENTS ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

JUDGING BY EXPERIENCE.

Judging by experience a good place to deliver your grain is your U.G.G. elevator.

That, for many years, has been the experience of thousands of farmers throughout western Canada.

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

ELEVATOR AT GAINFORD.

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ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. LTD.
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DOUBLE—to save you trouble!

The DOUBLE automatic booklet is handier—each paper comes out easily.

Chantecler
CIGARETTE PAPERS

**Loyalty Is Needed**

To all who are interested in the development of the Hudson Bay route as a means of transport for commodities in and out of the Canadian west, and that should mean all residents of the prairie provinces, statements appearing in the 1937 report on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates by the Imperial Shipping Committee should convey assurance for the future of the short route between Europe and the middle west of the northern part of this continent.

The report announces reductions in, and advantageous changes in conditions relating to, marine insurance rates on cargoes handled through Churchill, indicates a potential lengthening of the shipping season for the route and, above all, for the first time in the eight years the route has been in operation, the committee voices its confidence in the comparative safety of the route, as expressed in the following excerpt:

"Eight seasons have passed since the new route was opened. The way is well charted and well equipped with aids to navigation. The exceptional circumstances on account of which the warranty is imposed—ice, fog and magnetic disturbance, are known and have been provided against by the gyro compass, direction finding and the very efficient service of the Canadian patrol vessels.

"It is true that should a casualty occur, some time might elapse before salvage operations could be undertaken, and should the casualty be a very serious one or one which occurred towards the close of the season, salvage might be impracticable. Even though a Canadian government patrol vessel happened to be available for salvage operations, to suspend its normal activities of escorting other vessels might have unfortunate results.

"Nevertheless, so far as physical risks are concerned we are convinced that the Hudson Bay route is no more dangerous, and in some respects less dangerous, than the St. Lawrence route. As against this there still remains the fact that with the present small number of voyages a single total loss in a season is a serious matter for the underwriters."

An excellent feature of the report is the announcement of a reduction in marine insurance rates of 2s. 6d. per cent. on cargo carried in vessels using a gyro compass. This is a very desirable proviso, as it is essential that boats making use of the route be equipped with as many as possible approved devices calculated to lessen the risk of navigation through the strait and in the bay.

The "Avon River", the sole casualty of the 1936 season, which was driven on a reef without loss of life, was one of two boats using the route last year which did not carry a gyro compass.

It is true, however, that the lack of a gyro compass was not the cause of the disaster to the "Avon River". The committee quotes the London Board of Trade as declaring that the disaster was due "not to any special perils of the route, but to the unusually severe weather conditions which were experienced throughout the world in the latter part of 1936, during which an unusually large number of ships were lost."

The basis on which the reductions have been made and the establishment of the gyro compass as standard equipment for well-founded tramp steamers using the Hudson Bay route give some assurance that decrepit old hulks are not likely to use the route and thus imperil its growing prestige by foundering and impeding the present state structure.

Despite the favorable nature of the report, the reduction which has been made in the insurance rates and the encouragement which is being given to ensure safety measures, prejudice against the route in Eastern Canada and apathy in the West as to its fate in the future have not entirely disappeared. Only recently in the multiplexes of financial interests in the east have appeared evidences of prejudice in the form of attacks against the route, founded principally on a material reduction in traffic through Churchill this year and the fact that this infant route is not yet on a self-sustaining basis.

The tenor of such articles is grossly unfair as they omit to tell the whole story. No reference is made to the fact that the West is suffering from the greatest drought in history, resulting in a lack of grain available for shipment, nor is it pointed out that during the season futures prices have so closely approximated cash grain prices as to make lengthy storage economically unfeasible.

These attacks indicate that the enemies of the route are not sleeping and it behooves the people of the west to demonstrate their loyalty to the Hudson Bay route by giving it their support on every possible occasion and in every possible legitimate manner.

If consumers in the prairie provinces, farmers in the country and business men in the urban centres would make it their business to express preference for goods shipped through Churchill their demands, if sufficiently insistent and persistent, would ultimately bear fruit and result in the increased volume of traffic which is essential if the route is to be speedily built up to a self-sustaining basis. If more goods are brought in through Churchill more boats will make use of the port for outbound cargo and the greater the speed with which traffic is developed the sooner will rates be further reduced.

Quite Hameless

A Vermont village pastor, who had a weakness for trout, preached against fishing on Sunday. The next day one of his parishioners presented him with a fine string of fish and said, hesitatingly: "I guess I ought to tell you, pastor, that those trout were caught on Sunday."

The minister gazed appreciatively at the speckled beauties, and said, "The trout aren't to blame for that."

THE TRINDL ELECTRIC ARC WELDER

Wonderful new invention. Operates from 6-volt battery.

Welds—Soldiers—Brasses

\$4.50—Delivered

A. H. ANDERSON, LINDSAY, ONT.

To tell summer temperatures correctly, a popular science note informs us, all you have to do is count the number of times a tree cricket chirps in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

Once a year Buddhist worshippers at a Tokyo temple, pray and offer incense in gratitude to the spirits of silkworms and cotton plants for their "sacrifice" in giving silk and cotton to mankind.

One wonders how much of Canada is really seen by all the tourists who try to cover as much ground in 24 hours as their cars and constitutions will stand.

How The Language Grows

The Word Telegraph Was First Used

In 1929

The word "television" was coined by J. L. Baird in 1925 to describe apparatus for television and was registered by him as a trade mark. On account, however, of the general adoption of the word in the United States and elsewhere to denote any kind of television apparatus, Baird Television, Ltd., has decided to abandon its registration as a trade mark, so that in future there will be no restriction upon the use of the word in connection with television. "Television" may thus be used in future as freely as "telegraph" and "telephone".

The word telegraph was first applied by Chappe in France, in 1792, to his invention of the semaphore system of transmitting messages to a distance; and the word telephony was used by Sudre in 1828 for a system of signaling by musical sounds. It was employed in 1844 to describe a powerful wind instrument to convey signals at sea during foggy weather.

Phillip Reis, in 1861, called his ingenious instrument a telephone, so that he may be regarded as the inventor of the name of the modern instrument. Alexander Graham Bell adopted the word in 1876 for his "Electrical Speaking Telephone."

Health LEAGUE OF CANADA
presents
TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST
by **DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH**

ARTICLE No. 11
Prevention of Cancer No. 3
Medical Education

The Hon. Dr. John M. Robb, former Minister of Health for Ontario did a fine job for the medical profession and public by his enterprise in setting up the first Royal Commission on Cancer instituted in any country, and by the subsequent establishment of the existing cancer clinics in that province.

The wealth of clinical material in hospitals of all kinds all over Canada has never been utilized to its full extent. The average doctor, unless he is exceptionally gifted to secure post-graduate education at his own expense, has heretofore learned little about cancer since he left college. The distribution of the King's Fund, although the amount available is ridiculously small, will afford an opportunity for the Canadian Medical Association to offer access to clinical instruction in hospitals and special cancer institutes.

The Cancer Committee, originally instituted by the Health League, is engaged in the preparation of a booklet for doctors on cancer. In this booklet, the work of men eminent in the various phases of cancer diagnosis, treatment and the latest developments on the subject will be discussed. In respect to this devastating malady, a new sense of responsibility has arisen in the ranks of the medical profession. The reason for this is bound to be seen in the fight against cancer.

In the conquest of cancer, a huge sum of money is needed, money for medical education, for the education of the public, for investigation and research and for the uncovering of the frauds of quack cures. There are enormous hoards of wealth in Canada. Will not our wealthy friends, none of whose families are immune to cancer, loosen their purse-strings and join in the battle against one of the cruellest diseases which affects mankind?

Next article: Prevention of Cancer No. 4. Education of the Public in Cancer.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

THE FLAVOR LASTS**STANDARD OF QUALITY****ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES****BALANCED MENUS CONTAIN SIX FOODSTUFFS**

We hear a good deal these days about balancing budgets in the home as well as in political and business circles. Balancing menus is equally important.

Many housewives fight shy of the term "balanced menus" because they do not understand the meaning of the term. A balanced menu is one that keeps the body in health and supplies the necessary food for growth.

A diet must contain six foodstuffs to meet these requirements. Fats and carbohydrates are required to supply the body with heat and energy. Starches and sugars are included as carbohydrates.

The body requires food for new growth and for repairing old broken down tissue. This is supplied by protein foods in the diet. Some of the more common protein foods are egg white, milk, peas, beans, fish, meat and cheese.

Mineral salts and water and vitamins are needed to regulate our bodies and to keep them running smoothly. Vitamins are said to correspond to the spark of the engine. These three food stuffs are found in a number of foods but are particularly abundant in milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

All of these foodstuffs are found in the following menu: Liver Casserole, baked potatoes, creamed carrots, brown bread and butter, apple crumb pudding.

LIVER CASSEROLE

2 onions
2 apples
1½ pounds calf liver
2 medium potatoes
Salt and pepper
1 teaspoon sage
Cut onions up fine. Put liver in boiling water. Lift out after a few minutes. Put a layer of liver in the casserole. Add one layer of each, onions, potatoes, and apples. Add salt, pepper and sage. Repeat with layers of liver and other ingredients. Have a layer of potatoes on top. Add one cup stock or boiling water. Bake 1 to 1½ hours.

APPLE CRUMB PUDDING

8 to 10 apples
¼ cup sugar
Cinnamon
¼ cup butter
¼ cup brown sugar
¼ cup flour
Peel the apples and cut into thin slices. Pile in a buttered baking dish and continue until the dish is almost full. Sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar (white or brown) and cinnamon. Prepare the crumbs for the top by creaming together the butter, brown sugar, and flour. When this mixture is worked together so that

it resembles fine bread crumbs pat it on top of the apples. Bake about 20 minutes or until the apples are soft and the top is a golden brown.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penitence, B.C. for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Island That Grows

Fantastic Growth Of Island In The Danube River

The case of an island that grows is now concerning the Hungarian legal world.

About 50 years ago the village of Dunapenteles sold a little island of three acres to the church community of Dunavese for a small sum.

Instead of diminishing in size, like other islands in the Danube, the little island grew steadily bigger, and has now attained to about 19 acres.

The fantastic growth of the island has annoyed its former owners, who now claim payment for the acres which have, literally, materialized since its sale.

The church community, on the other hand, refuse to make further payment on the grounds that they bought and paid for the whole island.

—London Observer.

Will Have Quiet Winter

Young Princesses Not To Be Seen Much In Public

It is no secret that the Queen has been much exercised about the effect on her little daughters of their many public appearances this summer. August at Balmoral was maintained in family privacy, and it is likely that the little girls will make few appearances in the Autumn, says the London Daily Telegraph. In the Christmas holidays, a pantomime, the circus and a fairy play, with one or two children's parties, will naturally be allowed by the Queen. Dancing lessons will be held at the Palace and swimming lessons at the Bath Club. Both Princesses will work especially hard at their languages this winter. The Duchess of Kent takes great interest in this branch of their studies and talks French and German with her elder niece.

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You'll find the Para-Sani sanitary knife-edged carton handy. Or use "Centre Pull" Packs in sheet form for less exacting uses. At grocers, druggists, stationers.

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The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Third Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 21st, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 22nd, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Millions Paid in Taxes to the Dominion Government... More Millions to the Provinces and to the Municipalities... Alberta's Revenue From the Banks Boosted... Most Branches Operate at Loss... Banks Have Faith in Alberta.

CANADA'S Chartered Banks have paid in taxes, in Canada, during the last ten years \$74,801,000.

We promised last week that we would tell you about the load of taxation we carry. Before we get along very far to-night we shall give you a very plain, short set of figures. I would like you to get a pencil and paper to take down these figures when I reveal them to you.

We shall tell you also about our earnings, our profits and dividends. Our critics have been talking a great deal about the fabulous profits we are said to make; that criticism is unfounded. Let me repeat, as I said in our first broadcast, that we believe that many critics of the banks are sincere. We, too, are sincere.

You are often told that the banks should be taxed but we tell you that the banks are taxed, and we want to tell you some things that will interest you about the taxes we bear.

Now are you ready with that pencil and paper? We will pause for a few seconds so that you may get ready.

We are not going to ask you to take down a long list but just a few plain figures—

Well now, are you ready?

Here's the story: During the last ten years the banks have paid:

In taxes to—
The Dominion — \$22,771,000
The Provinces — 13,268,000
Municipalities — 38,262,000

This makes the sum I gave you in starting this broadcast — a total of \$74,801,000, which we have paid in taxes in ten years. The banks do not complain of fair taxation; they expect to bear their due proportion of the expense of running a Municipality, a Province or the Dominion but, because so many people have been led to believe that the banks are not taxed at all, we are telling you of the taxes that we do pay.

Take the case of Alberta alone. This year the Province imposed upon us a new and additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent of our paid-up capital. It amounts to \$141,000 this year. Last year we paid to the Alberta Government total taxes of \$81,150. This averaged out at \$890 per branch. From paying \$81,150, in 1935, our Alberta tax in 1937 has been boosted to a grand total of about \$222,000, or nearly three times what it was before.

We have told you the story of Provincial taxes. Now we turn for a moment to Municipal taxes. In 1935 the total of taxes we paid to Alberta Municipalities amounted to \$253,600. Our total of Municipal taxes in Alberta averaged out at \$1,219 per branch.

Let me repeat — the taxes paid by the banks in 1936 to the Province of Alberta alone averaged out at \$890 per branch. In 1937 they had risen to an average of \$1,115 per branch.

And let me further repeat that the Alberta municipal taxes paid by the banks last year amounted to \$1,219 per branch. At this rate we are now paying a total of \$2,334 per branch in Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, quite regardless of the heavy Dominion taxes we bear.

The Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, which are paid by the banks in Alberta, now reach the grand total of \$475,600 per year.

And yet, to hear some folks speak, you'd never know that the banks are taxed at all!

Do you know that very few of the bank branches in Alberta are making any profit? We are now going to tell you something that has never been revealed to the public before — we are letting you in on secret.

Now if you are ready again with your pencil and paper we will give you the actual figures for 1935, the most recent year for which complete figures are available. There were then 221 branch banks in Alberta:

Only 41 of them made any profit. Seven of the 41 made not more than \$300 in that year.

And 180 were operated at a loss. You can figure out for yourselves what effect \$141,000 in new and added taxes has had on that picture.

With all this newly-revealed information I have given you the picture is still incomplete, for you all know that a business such as ours cannot be carried on without some losses. Indeed the net result in Alberta for the ten years 1926 to 1935, is that after providing operating expenses and taking care of bad and doubtful debts, the banks have incurred a very substantial loss.

The money thus lost, I assure you, did not drip from the end of a fountain pen.

You may ask — "Then why do the banks continue to operate in Alberta?" We answer: "Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in Alberta's future and in the people of this Province." We feel sure that the period of hardship and drought will pass. The West, has had a terrible struggle during the last seven or eight years. I remember the time, and many listeners must remember it too, when this Western country produced an export wheat crop of three to five hundred million bushels a year, when prices were high and marketing conditions were good. For years the West had, roughly speaking, from Three to Five Hundred Million Dollars in new money coming back into this country from the marketing of this newly produced wealth. Then, through fear of war and other conditions, the countries in Europe started restricting their wheat imports and growing their own. World markets collapsed. Canada's banks did not do it; fear in Europe had much to do with it. And after that came the succession of heart-breaking dry seasons that our farmers have endured. You and I know what that has meant to Alberta. It has meant that for about seven years in the Great Central Plain of this Province and for almost ten years in the South, farmers have had either no crops or poor markets, which in any case result in the same thing — little or no money.

Canada's Chartered Banks had no more to do with the collapse of the markets in Europe than they had with bringing on the drought. The real basis of hardship in this Province, as in the other Western Provinces, is that this great annual crop of new money has not been coming in.

If Canada's banks, by any miracle of lending, could have made it come in you can be sure we would have done so; for it is by lending that we live. That is our business. The banks are a part of your community. While you suffer we cannot prosper.

I have shown you how few branch banks in Alberta make any profit and how many are losing and, on top

of these losses, as I have shown you, we have an increased tax burden to carry.

Alberta audiences are intelligent—they are alive to questions of economics. Remember our responsibility to safeguard the funds of depositors. When we are losing money, if costs are increased by steep advance in taxes, what then? The alternative is either to pass on to our customers these added costs or steadily close out losing branches to a point where ends can be made to meet. Either way is a hardship to our customers and an inconvenience to their communities.

Now we turn to the matter of earnings. It is a popular misapprehension that because we pay one and one-half per cent on savings deposits and because, on the other hand, the highest interest rate we can charge by law is seven per cent, the difference between the one and one-half per cent and the seven per cent is all "velvet" — all profit. Let me point out to you why it is not so.

We have costs:

I am sure that all of my hearers are aware that no business can be carried on without costs. We pay wages. In the Province of Alberta alone during the past year we paid \$2,035,000 in wages to employees. We pay rent on premises. We spend money for stationery, printing and postage. We buy water, fuel and light. We pay the enormous taxes that I have spoken to you about. We contribute heavily to pension funds and to group insurance for employees. Depreciation on bank buildings takes a large sum each year. We have also to set aside a substantial amount each year as a reserve for bad debts.

In addition to our costs there are distinct restrictions on bank earnings. Only a relatively small proportion of our loans earns the legal maximum of seven per cent. Let me tell you about these restricted earnings.

Banks must keep themselves in such a position that anybody going to the bank to withdraw his savings can get his money. We are required by statute to deposit with the Bank of Canada, earning nothing at all, a certain percentage of our depositors' funds. In addition it is necessary to keep in short-term investments a further amount upon which the yield is low. Why is this yield low? Because the bonds in which these funds are placed will mature at short date. Cash reserves of other companies as well as those of Chartered Banks are looking for this sort of investment—the type which can, of course, most readily be turned back into cash. The demand for this type of investment is great and the supply none too plentiful; therefore, the price is high—which is another way of saying that the earning—the yield—is low.

The costs of doing business, coupled with restrictions in earnings, eat up most of the difference between the one and one-half per cent we pay and the seven per cent which it is wrongly supposed we earn on all our loans.

Let us take a little instance of the earnings on a loan. Let us say a farmer borrows \$100 in April, expecting to repay in the fall — say a six months' transaction. If the interest is seven per cent the gross amount of rent on this money paid to

the bank is \$3.50 — in other words the farmer has used \$100 for six months at a rental of \$3.50; but what does the bank receive net? Not \$3.50, but a matter of cents only. We have taken a six months' transaction for illustration. The rate of profit is no greater if the loan runs longer. Why? Because the costs we mention are running on all the time, too.

Last year's net earnings of the Chartered Banks on all of their business everywhere amounted to only one-half of one per cent on total assets and in previous years approximately the same. What commercial business or enterprise gets along on so narrow a margin?

You often hear it said that we pay big dividends and our own published annual statements are often used against us as seeming proof. Do you know that for every dollar of dividends paid the banks pay ninety cents in taxes?

The fact is that while by law \$100 is the par value of bank stock the average price at which the banks have sold their shares is \$163, of which \$100 has gone to Capital Account and \$63 to Reserve. In addition, during the scores of years the Chartered Banks have been in business, earnings of \$29 per share — instead of being paid out in dividends to shareholders—have been transferred to Reserve to add to the protection of bank depositors.

The total of a shareholder's investment is, therefore, on the average \$192 per share. So an \$8 dividend per share is a payment of only just over four per cent on the money invested.

Now we have dealt with taxes, earnings, costs and dividends. We have shown that banks operate upon a much smaller margin of profit than other lines of business.

We want to bring it home that the branch bank is a part of the community — that is true in the strongest sense. Besides giving a valuable service, banks maintain offices and staffs in scores of Alberta communities. They give opportunity of employment and a start in life to young people who take an active part in community affairs.

As a customer of public utilities, your local bank buys water, light, gas, power and fuel. It pays local taxes which go to the support of schools and hospitals and municipal institutions. It is on the job the year around, sharing your problems and taking its place as a good citizen.

And let me say that apart from their share of Dominion Government taxes — apart from any reserve for bad accounts, the Alberta Branches of Canada's Chartered Banks spent last year in taxes — Provincial and Municipal — in such things as wages, goods and other services, the huge sum of \$3,000,139 to carry on business in Alberta. That was purchasing power for Alberta — and that money was not created out of nothing.

I hope I have made it clear that we have carried on these services throughout the long, lean years, at a loss so far as our operations in the Province of Alberta are concerned. Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in the future of Alberta and confidence in the fair judgment of its people when all of the facts are before them.

[Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Fourth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.]

SA-3

No Hills, Intersections or Speed Limit.

General Motor News: In Germany they are looking from 10 to 50 years ahead in construction of highways. Old, winding traffic arteries are being supplemented by a great ribbon of concrete, which is being unwound across the country in an almost level stretch. This ribbon is broken up into 2 lanes on 1 side and 2 on the

other, with a broad stretch of green sward and flower beds between. Known as the Reich's Auto Bahnen Road, this highway is barred to pedestrians and cyclists, while there are no intersections and no patrolling police officers and the speed limit is the speed limit of your car.

A prominent Toronto business man just returned from a tour of Europe pointed out that a

few thousand of this new road had been built on the Dutch border as far as Heidelberg.

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only 5¢

Loyalty Is Needed

To all who are interested in the development of the Hudson Bay route as a means of transport for commodities in and out of the Canadian west, and that should mean all residents of the prairie provinces, statements appearing in the 1937 report on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates by the Imperial Shipping Committee should convey assurance for the future of the short route between Europe and the middle west of the northern part of this continent.

The report announces reductions in, and advantageous changes in conditions relating to, marine insurance rates on cargoes handled through Churchill, indicates a potential lengthening of the shipping season for the route and, above all, for the first time in the eight years the route has been in operation, the committee votes its confidence in the comparative safety of the route, as expressed in the following excerpt:

"Eight seasons have passed since the new route was opened. The way is well charted and well equipped with aids to navigation. The exceptional circumstances on account of which the warranty is imposed—ice, fog and magnetic disturbance, are known and have been provided against by the gyro compass, direction finding and the very efficient escort of the Canadian patrol vessels.

"It is true that should a casualty occur, some time might elapse before salvage operations could be undertaken, and should the casualty be a very serious one or one which occurred towards the close of the season, salvage might be impracticable. Even though a Canadian government patrol vessel happened to be available for salvage operations, to suspend its normal activities of escorting other vessels might have unfortunate results.

"Nevertheless, so far as physical risks are concerned we are convinced that the Hudson Bay route is no more dangerous, and in some respects less dangerous, than the St. Lawrence route. As against this there still remains the fact that with the present small number of voyages a single total loss in a season is a serious matter for the underwriters."

An excellent feature of the report is the announcement of a reduction in marine insurance rates of 2s. 6d. per cent. on cargo carried in vessels using a gyro compass. This is a very desirable proviso, as it is essential that boats making use of the route be equipped with as many as possible approved devices calculated to lessen the risk of navigation through the strait and in the bay.

The "Avon River," the sole casualty of the 1936 season, which was driven on a reef without loss of life, was one of two boats using the route last year which did not carry a gyro compass.

It is true, however, that the lack of a gyro compass was not the cause of the disaster to the "Avon River." The committee quotes the London Board of Trade as declaring that the disaster was due "not to any special perils of the route, but to the unusually severe weather conditions which were experienced throughout the world in the latter part of 1936, during which an unusually large number of ships were lost."

The basis on which the reductions have been made and the establishment of the gyro compass as standard equipment for well-founded tramp steamers using the Hudson Bay route give some assurance that decrepit old hulks are not likely to use the route and thus imperil its growing prestige by foundering and impeding the present rate structure.

Despite the favorable nature of the report, the reduction which has been made in the insurance rates and the encouragement which is being given to ensure safety measures, prejudice against the route in Eastern Canada and especially in the West as to its fate in the future have not entirely disappeared. Only recently in the multiplex of financial interests in the east have appeared evidences of prejudices in the form of attacks against the route, founded principally on a material reduction in traffic through Churchill this year and the fact that this infant route is not yet on a self-sustaining basis.

The tenor of such articles is grossly unfair as they omit to tell the whole story. No reference is made to the fact that the West is suffering from the greatest drought in history, resulting in a lack of grain available for shipment, nor is it pointed out that during the season futures prices have so closely approximated cash grain prices as to make lengthy storage economically unfeasible.

These attacks indicate that the enemies of the route are not sleeping and it behooves the people of the west to demonstrate their loyalty to the Hudson Bay route by giving it their support on every possible occasion and in every possible legitimate manner.

If consumers in the prairie provinces, farmers in the country and business men in the urban centres would make it their business to express preference for goods shipped through Churchill their demands, if sufficiently insistent and persistent, would ultimately bear fruit and result in the increased volume of traffic which is essential if the route is to be speedily built up to sizeable capacity. If more goods are brought in through Churchill more boats will make use of the port for outbound cargo and the greater the speed with which traffic is developed the sooner will rates be further reduced.

Quite Blameless

A Vermont village pastor, who had a weakness for trout, preached against fishing on Sunday. The next day one of his parishioners presented him with a fine string of fish and said, hesitatingly: "I guess I ought to tell you, parson that those trout were caught on Sunday."

The minister gazed appreciatively at the spotted beauties, and said: "The trout aren't to blame for that."

THE TRINDL ELECTRIC ARC WELDER

Wonderful new invention. Operates from 6-volt battery. Welds—Solder—Brazes \$4.50 Delivered

A. H. ANDERSON, LINDSAY, ONT.

To tell summer temperatures correctly, a popular science note informs us, all you have to do is count the number of times a tree drops a leaf in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

Once a year Buddhist worshippers fill a Tokyo temple, pray and offer incense in gratitude to the spirits of silkworms and cotton plants for their "sacrifice" in giving silk and cotton to mankind.

One wonders how much Canada is really seen by all the tourists who try to cover as much ground in 24 hours as their cars and constitutions will stand.

How The Language Grows

The Word Telegraph Was First Used In 1792

The word "television" was coined by J. L. Baird in 1925 to describe apparatus for television and was registered by him as a trade mark. On account, however, of the general adoption of the word in the United States and elsewhere to denote any kind of television apparatus, Baird Television, Ltd., has decided to abandon its registration as a trade mark, so that in future there will be no restriction upon the use of the word in connection with television. "Television" may thus be used in future as freely as "telegraph" and "telephone".

The word telegraph was first applied by Chappe in France, in 1792, to his invention of the semaphore system of transmitting messages to a distance; and the word telephone was used by Sudre in 1828 for a system of signaling by musical sounds. It was employed in 1844 to describe a powerful wind instrument to convey signals at sea during foggy weather.

Phillips Reis, in 1861, called his ingenious instrument a telephone, so that he may be regarded as the inventor of the name of the modern instrument. Alexander Graham Bell adopted the word in 1876 for his "Electrical Speaking Telephone."—Nature.

Health LEAGUE OF CANADA

presents TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST

by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE NO. 11

Prevention Of Cancer No. 3

Medical Education

The Hon. Dr. John M. Robb, former Minister of Health for Ontario, laid a fine job for the medical profession and public by his enterprise in setting up the first Royal Commission on Cancer instituted in any country, and by the subsequent establishment of the existing cancer clinics in that province.

The wealth of clinical material in hospitals of all kinds all over Canada has never been utilized to its full extent. The average doctor, unless he is ambitious enough to secure post-graduate education at his own expense, has heretofore learned little about cancer since he left college. The distribution of the King's Fund, although the amount available is ridiculously small, will afford an opportunity for the Canadian Medical Association to offer access to clinical instruction in hospitals and special cancer institutes.

The Cancer Committee, originally instituted by the Health League, is engaged in the preparation of a booklet for doctors on cancer. In this booklet, the work of men eminent in the various phases of cancer diagnosis, treatment and the latest developments on the subject will be discussed. In respect to this devastating malady, a new sense of responsibility has arisen in the ranks of the medical profession. The result of this is bound to be seen in the fight against cancer.

In the conquest of cancer, a huge sum of money is needed, money for medical education, for the education of the public, for investigation and research and for the uncovering of the frauds of quack cures. There are enormous hoards of wealth in Canada. Will not our wealthy friends, none of whose families are immune to cancer, loosen their purse-strings and join in the battle against one of the cruellest diseases which afflicts mankind?

Next article: Prevention of Cancer No. 4. Education of the Public in Cancer.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to: The Health League of Canada, 108 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

THE FLAVOR LASTS

STANDARD OF QUALITY

**ALICE STEVEN'S RECIPES****BALANCED MENUS CONTAIN SIX FOODSTUFFS**

We hear a good deal these days about balancing budgets in the home as well as in political and business circles. Balancing menus is equally important.

Many housewives fight shy of the term "balanced menu" because they do not understand the meaning of the term. A balanced menu is one that keeps the body in health and supplies the necessary food for growth.

A diet must contain six foodstuffs to meet these requirements. Fats and carbohydrates are required to supply the body with heat and energy. Starches and sugars are included as carbohydrates.

The body requires food for new growth and for repairing old broken down tissues. This is supplied by protein foods in the diet. Some of the more common protein foods are eggs, milk, peas, beans, fish, meat and cheese.

Mineral matter and vitamins are needed to regulate our bodies and to keep them running smoothly. Vitamins are said to correspond to the spark of the engine. These three food stuffs are found in a number of foods but are particularly abundant in milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

All of these foodstuffs are found in the following menu: Liver Casserole, baked potatoes, creamed carrots, brown bread and butter, apple crumb pudding.

LIVER CASSEROLE

- 2 onions
- 2 apples
- 1½ cups calf liver
- 2 medium potatoes
- Salt and pepper

1 teaspoon sage
Cut onions up fine. Put liver in boiling water. Lift out after a few minutes. Put a layer of liver in the casserole. Add one layer of each, onions, potatoes, and apples. Add salt, pepper and sage. Repeat with layers of liver and other ingredients. Have a layer of potatoes on top. Add one cup stock or boiling water. Bake 1 to 1½ hours.

APPLE CRUMB PUDDING

- 8 to 10 apples
- ¼ cup sugar
- ¼ cup butter
- ¼ cup brown sugar
- ¼ cup flour

Peel the apples and cut into thin slices. Fill in a buttered baking dish and continue until the dish is almost full. Sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar (white or brown) and cinnamon. Prepare the crumbs for the top by creaming together the butter, brown sugar and flour. When this mixture is worked together so that

it resembles fine bread crumbs put it on top of the apples. Bake about 20 minutes or until the apples are soft and the top is a golden brown.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penikese, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper.)

Island That Grows**Fantastic Growth Of Island In The Danube River**

The case of an island that grows is now concerning the Hungarian legal world.

About 50 years ago the village of Dunapentele sold a little island of three acres to the church community of Dunavecse for a small sum.

Instead of diminishing in size, like other islands in the Danube, the little island has gradually bigger, and has now attained to about 19 acres.

The fantastic growth of the island has annoyed its former owners, who now claim payment for the acres which have literally materialized since its sale.

The church community, on the other hand, refuse to make further payment on the grounds that they bought and paid for the whole island.—London Observer.

Will Have Quiet Winter**Young Princesses Not To Be Seen Much In Public**

It is no secret that the Queen has been much exercised about the effect on her little daughters of their many public appearances this summer. August at Balmoral was maintained in family privacy, and it is likely that the little girls will make few appearances in the Autumn, says the London Daily Telegraph. In the Christmas holidays, a pantomime, the circus and a fairy play, with one or two children's parties, will naturally be allowed by the Queen. Dancing lessons will be held at the Palace and swimming lessons at the Bath Club. Both Princesses will work especially hard at their languages this winter. The Duchess of Kent takes great interest in this branch of their studies and talks French and German with her elder niece.



Cut Down Food Waste

--- by covering all perishable goods with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. Para-Sani moisture-proof texture will keep them fresh until you are ready to use them.

You'll find the Para-Sani sanitary knife-edged carton handy. Or use "Centre Pull" Packs in sheet form for less exacting uses. At grocers, druggists, stationers.

Appleford Paper Products
HAMILTON ONT.

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Development Of Markets Is Urged To Assist In Agricultural Rehabilitation

A three-fold program of rehabilitation of Canadian agriculture was laid before the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver by Hon. D. G. McKenzie of Winnipeg, former minister of agriculture and immigration for Manitoba.

It called for careful formulation of trade agreements "with any consuming country in the world," first consideration in such agreements to be their effect on opportunities to sell Canadian foodstuffs in the country with which negotiations are made.

It urged establishment of a Dominion organization whose function would be to develop a well-conceived and aggressive advertising policy and advertising campaign in countries which buy Canadian foodstuffs. It stressed importance of research in "exploring to the utmost limit" the possibilities of using an ever-increasing quantity of farm products for industrial purposes.

Mr. McKenzie, vice-president of United Grain Growers, was speaking on the interdependence of agriculture and industry. He said industry was really in partnership with the farmer in development of agriculture.

"Partnerships involve mutual interests, but they also involve mutual responsibilities," he said. "All must recognize agriculture for what it really is—the chief source of our material for industry and chief market for the products of the manufacturer."

He suggested there were "signs of unrest and dangerous thinking among our people which, if left unchecked, may prove disastrous."

"We dare not bury our heads in the sand and say these are passing phases and all will soon be well. Rather must we recognize that these dangerous tendencies can only be checked by giving new constructive leads to the thinking of our people that will win their confidence and inspire them with hope for better things to come."

Mr. McKenzie referred to agriculture as "Canada's No. 1 industry." He said, however, that in his opinion the days of expanding wheat acreage in western Canada were over.

In reference to efforts being made in various nations to increase agricultural production, Mr. McKenzie said:

"That is a challenge we can meet. It imposes upon us the necessity of studying the market requirements of the countries in which we propose to sell our goods and of shaping our production to meet that demand."

"And it means that we must forget some of the foolish ideas we have about controlling prices and be prepared to sell our goods at something close to world competitive price levels."

Mr. McKenzie said he thought it unfortunate "that we had in Canada, and may still have, those who cling to the philosophy of controlled production and compulsory marketing."

Towns And Villages.

Not Doomed To Extinction As Some People Think

If you had read some of the defeatist outpourings of the last few years you might have concluded that small towns in the rural areas were doomed to extinction. The inference was that there would eventually be nothing but great cities stuck in the middle of uninhabited wild lands.

Not so bad as that. The towns and villages are not doomed, and the rural areas are not going to revert soon to the conditions of a century ago.

Government figures bear out this statement. The smaller towns and villages are getting along better than they were in the years of 1930 and 1937 the business done in these towns and villages has not declined; on the contrary, it increased 125 per cent, says the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

These same statistics assert that business in June this year in this class of commodities was the best for any June since 1929.

Such merchandise as radio, farm implements, textiles, refrigerators and paper all showed a better business, according to reports of larger corporations doing business with smaller towns and rural areas.

There are many compensations in living in a smaller town, for a family has more room, more freedom, and generally a better standard of home life than in crowded quarters in a great city. Such advantages will survive as long as ordinary business turnover in smaller communities continues to be satisfactory. —Bloomington, Ill., Pantagraph.

Crime Laboratory

Mounted Police To Pursue The Scientific Detection Of Crime

Officers have been placed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for equipment for the new laboratory for the scientific detection of crime which has been established at Ottawa with a branch at Regina. Certain microscopes used in connection with ballistics and most modern cameras are included in the \$10,000 order which has been placed.

Methods used by Scotland Yard and the French Surete were studied by Assistant Commissioner B. T. Wood when he was in England and charge of the police contingent which was so enthusiastically received by London crowds during the Coronation procession. Commissioner Wood, it is understood, brought back a great deal of useful information.

Appointment of Dr. Maurice Powers of Rockland to the staff of the crime laboratory is expected to be followed gradually with the naming of experts to the new branch.

The R.C.M.P. already has a central fingerprint branch at Ottawa with upwards of 700,000 prints on file.

The services of specialists at the National Research Laboratory will also be used by the police when the necessity arises.

The R.C.M.P. also has charge of registration of revolvers and pistols in Canada. There are approximately 60,000 weapons registered. This is believed to be the peak—Ottawa Journal.

Health Insurance

Any Plan Should Be Centred Around Voluntary Hospitals

Any scheme of health insurance should be centred around existing voluntary hospitals, the Canadian hospital council was told during a discussion in which European systems were declared unsuitable for Canada.

Dr. J. H. Hollbrook of Mountain View Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., told delegates it was his opinion hospitals should be made the centre of medical practice just as schools are the centre of educational practice.

These clinical facilities and facilities for diagnosis should be made available to private physicians in any scheme of health insurance, he said, adding he was opposed to any system that would be dictatorial in nature.

Yield Was Phenomenal

In 1936 Prairies Produced Largest Honey Crop On Record

The beekeeping season in Canada proved in 1936 to be one of the best on record. Not since 1931 has honey production reached such a high level as during the past season, and there have been only two years when the production was higher. The previous high crops were 29,540,000 pounds in 1930 and 29,608,000 pounds in 1931. Last year's honey crop amounted to 28,241,000 pounds as compared with 24,291,000 pounds in 1935. The increase last year, therefore, was 3,950,000 pounds or 16.3 per cent.

The outstanding feature of the season of 1936 was the phenomenal yield obtained in the prairie provinces. Favorable weather, extending well into September, lengthened the normal season considerably and resulted in bumper yields. Crops of 500 pounds per colony were not uncommon and the average for the province was more than double that of the previous year in Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba and Alberta it was greatly in excess of 1935. As a result of these conditions the prairie provinces produced the largest crop in their history. As compared with 1935 the total crop for Saskatchewan increased from 1,051,400 to 2,636,300 pounds; Manitoba from 5,018,700 to 9,138,500 pounds; and Alberta from 1,109,000 to 1,850,000 pounds. The average per hive rose in Saskatchewan from 74.7 to 156.1 pounds; in Manitoba from 87 to 156.6 pounds; and in Alberta from 84.2 to 152 pounds.

Making Use Of Wood

Germany Turning It Into Power, Clothes And Food

Prof. Nelson C. Brown, of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, returned from Germany, expressing the conviction that wood has possibilities of becoming the most important single basic material for Germany and perhaps the world.

Professor Brown said he saw wood made into wood-gas to operate engines, wood-chippers for textiles, and food for humans and animals.

The professor said 6,000 vehicles have adopted the wood-gas and have their own refueling stations where wood is bought instead of gasoline.

Twenty-five per cent of the Nazi youth, army and government uniforms are made from wood textiles, he said. These are of wood-silk, wood-cotton and wood-wool. They are used to make self-sufficient a country that is importing at great expense wool from Australia.

Food substitutes from wood are adequate, but expensive, said Professor Brown. He found that candy of wood-derived sugar is tasty, but the commercial use of which is not likely because of the high cost.

In 32 years, Thomas G. Weston of Calgary, drove more than 1,000,000 miles in automobiles, without an accident. A newspaper published a story about his safe driving and then he crashed into a street car.

Canada's Progress Towards Rearmament Has Been Hastened By Authorities

People Like To Sing

But Usually Enjoy It More In

Interviewed on the subject of his success in getting movie theatre audiences to join in community singing, a well-known band leader said that he believes people like to sing in large groups. He thinks everyone has "a bit of the performer in him."

Any wife who has listened to the whistlings and warblings of her husband in the shower or at his shaving mirror of a morning will agree with this observation. Others who will find it sound are those who like to join in the hymn-singing at church.

Timid souls, who know their voices will never get them grand opera contracts, will try a tune when they are alone, or when their possible solo-notes will go unheeded in a chorus of amateurs.

An army may travel on its stomach, but it also marches on its vocal chords. In that case community singing is a definite factor in keeping up morale. Right now, according to reports, new battle songs are being written in China.

Even in their native temples the Chinese are confidently singing of their "war of resistance", which is to protect their territorial integrity and their national existence.

The degree of music in the average soul may not be great. Yet there is real satisfaction in getting the music out of one's system, especially under cover of a crowd. —Detroit Free Press.

New Arctic Post

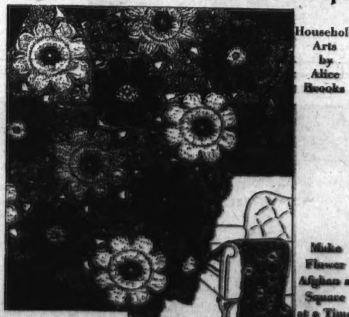
Buildings At Fort Ross Constructed Within One Week

When the Hudson Bay Company ship Nascopie, carrying the government's eastern Arctic patrol, cleared from Fort Ross on Belton Strait, three Hudson's Bay Company officials were left in charge of Fort Ross, the post being constructed within a week from materials landed from the Nascopie. An isolated house, heated by a coal-burning range, was built, a warehouse constructed for perishables and the men made as comfortable as possible.

Major D. H. McKeand, commander of the patrol, believes the construction of Fort Ross is "an outstanding achievement in Arctic administration." He is confident the post will provide good opportunities for scientific exploration. It is on the southeast shore of Somerset Island which is separated from Boothia peninsula, northern tip of the Canadian mainland, by Bellot Strait.

Some amusement was caused when it was learned Edward Jones, food at Bangor, Wales, for exceeding the speed limit, came from Hurry street, Liverpool.

Afghan is Blend of Choicest Scraps



PATTERN 5655

A heap of yarn scraps, a few spare hours, and the bloom of summer inspire for many women the desire to make this beautiful Afghan. You have the scraps that bloom in the spring, in vivid and pastel shades, blossoming in all their glory against a background of weeding leaves. Make a pillow to match, too. In pattern 5655 you will find directions for making the Afghan and a pillow, an illustration of it and of the stitches used; material requirements and suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Whittaker Magazine Union, 176 Belmont Ave., E. Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Canada's progress towards rearmament has been hastened in the past few months, following return to the Dominion of those cabinet ministers who attended the imperial defence conference last May.

Canadian aircraft factories are working on the program which calls for acquisition by the Royal Canadian air force of 102 planes. Shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are building four new mine sweepers. Additional coastal defence batteries are being replaced. More men are being added to both the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Last January Canada's estimates for the national defence program were boosted by approximately \$44,000,000 over those of the preceding year. Amounting to \$23,730,873, they have since been added to by supplementary votes; and their figure reached a height unknown since the Great War.

Prior to that Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, had completed reorganization of the non-permanent active militia, a force which corresponds to the British territorial and the United States National Guard.

Previously the N.P.A.M. had been something of a Cinderella in the Canadian scheme of things, credited only with ceremonial parading and occasional weekends in camp. Cavalry, artillery and infantry, made up of regiments and batteries mostly without horses and guns, and large numbers of units shy in personnel outside of an officer cadre, formed the old militia.

Mr. Mackenzie, however, swept this away last December and gave Canada a new military set-up. He reduced 36 cavalry regiments to 20, of which he turned four into armoured car units. A total of 135 regiments of infantry were whittled to 91. These were again split into 59 rifle battalions, 26 machine gun battalions and six tank battalions.

He increased the artillery by 41 field, six medium and five anti-aircraft batteries. At the same time the administrative services were re-organized.

Provision was made this year for the training of 46,000 men, giving them from 16 to 14 days in summer camps additional to the normal training in their local drill halls.

The permanent force, which corresponds to the regular army, has a strength of 465 officers and 3,700 other ranks. They are distributed among artillery, cavalry, infantry and administrative units. Some batteries of artillery have been completely mechanized, while a number of armoured cars have been acquired for the infantry; but little real progress has so far been made in the way of providing either the permanent or non-permanent force with tanks or anti-aircraft equipment.

It is unlikely these will be manufactured in Canada; but defence authorities some time ago completed a survey of the possibilities of turning existing iron and steel plants to the making of guns and munitions.

Development in the air, additional to numerous flying fields which are dotted throughout the country, contemplate construction of 12 fighter planes; three army co-operation machines; seven flying boats; 24 bombers; 11 torpedo bombers; 18 coastal reconnaissance and 27 training planes. Progress in well advanced with the increase of personnel to 345 officers and 1,488 airmen.

Tobaccoist: "It's no use using you. Here's a receipt for what you owe. We'll call it paid."

Customer: "Splendid! Tobaccoist: 'Well, what are you waiting for?'"

Customer: "Isn't it—or would you give a chap a cigar when he settles his account?"

Another problem solved in that of "when is a new potato new?" The potato marketing board in England ruled no matter when it appears above ground, a potato is not "new" after July 31.

American youngsters play about 50 different types of games in which marbles are used.

Large Sheet Of Glass

Ford Plant Produces 500-Mile Sheet 51 Inches Wide

Long enough to reach from Detroit to Gettysburg, Pa., a 500-mile ribbon of glass, 51 inches wide, has been produced in a record-breaking run at the Ford Motor Co. Rouge plant.

The sheet is the longest ever produced at the Ford plant, and company engineers said they believed it was the longest ever made anywhere. Molten glass at a temperature of 2,800 degrees flowed into the rollers continuously for 130 consecutive days in establishing the record run. The round-the-clock schedule was maintained as long as possible. It was explained, however, glass making is a delicate business in which interruptions cause many complications.

More than 85 tons of glass flowed into the rollers steadily day after day. Although the rollers are water cooled, the heat finally caused them to oxidize slightly, the glass began to stick and the run was ended.

The strip has been made into safety glass and split-up for use as car windows and windshields.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Scotland Yard announced the ban on political marches in the East End of London has been extended three months.

Benches in Berlin parks reserved for the use of Jews will be painted yellow, authorities in the western section of the city, where most of the Jews lived, announced.

A new type of undersea mine capable of protecting ports effectively in time of war has been perfected by the admiralty, the London Sunday Referee said.

Egypt's new ruler, King Farouk, will be crowned Feb. 11, 1938—his 18th birthday under the occidental calendar. The young king was invested as ruler on July 29—his 18th birthday under the Moslem calendar.

While Halifax police walked into bigger crimes, somebody delved into the station and lifted from its hinges a 300-pound gate connecting city hall and the police garage, and made good his escape.

One hundred and five bushels of oats to the acre is the record harvest of N. P. Tracy, a Lethbridge district grower. He threshed a 14-acre field of oats. The total yield was 1,470 bushels.

Traffic fatalities among Detroit children have been cut 75 per cent. In recent years by the school safety patrols, 6,500 boys who protect 2,500 city crossings for an aggregate of 12,000 hours each day.

It is not often that a storm interferes with soccer, but a recent English league fixture between Walsall and Mansfield Town was abandoned when heavy clouds made visibility almost nil.

The Aga Khan, famous sportsman and delegate from India, was elected unanimously as president of the League of Nations assembly. The prince is head of a sect of Moslems in India.

TOTS ADORSE A BRIGHT JUMPER
FROCK FOR SCHOOL OR PLAY
By Anne Adams



Come Autumn with its crisp days, and every child-loving lot will crave such a fetching jumper frock as Pattern 4493 to see her through school and everyday wear! Stitched up in bright wool or cotton plaid, tweed, or challis, the jumper looks ever so smart worn with several dainty blouse versions in contrasting cotton or linen. Too, every kiddie will adore the smartly buttoned front, puffed-up sleeves, and classic Peter Pan collar. Mother will be delighted with the ease with which this simple frock can be cut, stitched, and finished up—even by an inexperienced seamstress! Send for your pattern to-day!

Pattern 4493 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6 jumper takes 1½ yards 36 inch; blouse 1½ yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly: Size, Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Cannot Do The Impossible

Britain Unable To Protect Both The Mediterranean And Shanghai

A glance at the map of China reveals that Shanghai is a sort of natural phenomenon. It was bound to grow up the moment the outside world began trading with the interior of China. The mighty Yangtze is the chief artery of such trade, and Shanghai planted squarely at the strategic point to control such trade. It is a kind of "free port" where foreign goods can be warehoused and Chinese products brought down to exchange for these imported wares. There will always be a Shanghai. But if the Japanese can convince Europe and America that their tenure at this point is much too insecure for profitable investment in permanent establishments, it might come to be a Japanese Shanghai. This would give Japan a far firmer grip on China than would even a Japanese Peking.

But the cooling thought should always be kept in mind that the British Empire cannot do the impossible. Britain may not like to lose Shanghai. She may not like to see her fabulously rich Chinese trade snatched away from her. She may be uneasy at the loss of prestige in Asia which this whole business is bound to cause.

But she has other more pressing responsibilities nearer home. It would be insane for her to waste her strength and fritter away her incomplete new armaments in a conflict in distant Asia while the Mediterranean lies under a constant and growing menace and the peace of Europe may soon be shattered when the time is ripe. She can wait at Singapore for any new developments in the China Sea, and she can protect India by keeping the lifeline open from Gibraltar to Aden. The British Knights of the Round, questing all over the world for wrongs to right, have gone out of business long ago. — Montreal Star.

Lake Balkal, in Siberia, is said to be the deepest fresh water lake in the world.

The Family Doctor

Old-Time Family Physician Has Not Disappeared, Says Speaker

Prevalent belief the "old-time family doctor" has disappeared from modern practice is "rather amusing," Dr. J. S. McEachern of Calgary said in an address at the closing session of the annual convention of the Alberta branch, Canadian Medical Association.

Individuals who express such beliefs are showing "abysmal ignorance," and probably are thinking of a bewhiskered individual who makes his calls from house to house in a two-wheeled gig. Dr. McEachern stated.

The speaker, chairman of the provincial cancer committee, emphasized importance of co-operation from the "family doctor" in stamping out the dread disease.

Work of education which the cancer committee was attempting to further could be helped immensely by co-operation of staffs in hospitals if they would appoint committees to study case histories, and by the efforts of the "family doctor" in allaying fears of patients and explaining cancer symptoms in the community, Dr. McEachern said.

Air Conditioning

Has Now Developed Rapidly Along Industrial Lines

Air conditioning, although first approached from the standpoint of achieving personal comfort, has developed rapidly along industrial lines as well, and it now plays an important part in many industries where temperature and humidity affect the products. This is especially true in the textile and food fields, where already notable results have been reported.

The prospects are that the next five years will see rapid advances taking place in the utilization of this process, and it is not unlikely that its general effect upon industrial conditions and modes of living will be as striking as that resulting from the development of the telephone, the motorcar and the radio. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

WHY NOT DO IT NOW?

By EBER BRADLEY (The Brandon Bard)

I like to read about Jack Miner
As each author sings his song;
But Jack is getting older now
And can't stay with us long.
I, too, have packed that deadly gun,
As Jack did in days of yore;
But I got "Kingsville religion"
And don't do it any more.
We love to sing of good old Miner
And the birds about his home;
But the reason that he taught us—
Have you got that through your dome?
Do you still pack that old shotgun,
And spin your hunting lies?
Are you still a brainless game hog,
Shooting everything that flies?
And what about that boy of yours,
With that dangerous twenty-two?
Have you taught him game protection,
As each father ought to do?
Jack Miner had to make that pond
For those wild geese and ducks;
And it cost him days of labor
Most of its foodstuffs, with the
— Yet, we have hundreds of Canadians
Who own a pond or farm.
And protect our game from harm.
So, you who read this rhyme of mine,
If you own a farm or pond,
In honor of Jack, make it a game preserve,
Ere he heads for the great beyond.

"UNCLE" JACK MINER BANDING MOURNING DOVES



Jack Miner, the Canadian naturalist, says: "The hope for the betterment of this world is more love, the right kind of education, and less not one! point of view." He says "If you can get a child to build a bird house that child at once becomes a conservationist, because he will not only protect the birds himself, but will not allow others to harm or destroy them." Photo shows "Uncle" Jack with a group of underprivileged children, who were taken to his home and bird sanctuary for a picnic by members of the Kingsville Lions Club. The children are banding young mourning doves to study migration routes.

THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE
TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN
ONTARIO FARM BOY

No. 14 of a Series of 16 Letters

Bob compares Eastern Canada with the West—enjoys his visit to Vancouver and Victoria, then into the United States and a dash for home. Discovers there is no Canadian Race—there is a Nationality.

On board S.S. Quilome between British Columbia and Washington State. (Special Despatch by Bob Sim).—Sometime, somewhere this afternoon on board the Quilome we crossed the International boundary line at a point many miles below the 49th parallel. At the moment of the crossing our Trans-Canada trip comes officially to a close. The rest is anti-climax, a three-thousand mile dash across our sister nation back to Ontario. At the Immigration Office we have to give our race. I said Canadian. There is no such thing as a Canadian race. I was told there is a Canadian nationality, but no race. What extraction are your parents, was asked. I said Irish was Scotch, so he wrote down English. Neither point was worth an argument, the latter possibly did violence to the rest of my ancestry. The former about recognition of a Canadian race, is a problem which my generation must soon address itself.

Since last week we have covered less than one hundred miles. We spent eight days in Vancouver with little rest on the Spanish Banks for headquarters. We finally sailed from there to Vancouver Island with our gear, and our possessions. Landing at Nanaimo we drove leisurely southward to Canada's western provincial capital, Victoria. To the left Victoria and Canada, our next letter will come from Holstein, a fortnight's furious driving for us to pilot the Ford back to Canada, the latter possibly did violence to the rest of my ancestry. The former about recognition of a Canadian race, is a problem which my generation must soon address itself.

In 1885 there was no railway to our coast, and the journey we can make now in a few hours to-day was a feat accomplished by none but the most hardy.

In 1885 there was no railway to our coast, and the journey we can make now in a few hours to-day was a feat accomplished by none but the most hardy.

A Right Little, Tight Little Island
A Canadian may step off his country to the right at Cape Breton, to the left on Vancouver Island in order to contemplate the Dominion objectively. Writing from Baddeck, Cape Breton, about eight weeks ago, you recall my description of that island, its insularity, its feeling of aloofness from our vast landlocked Canadians. Vancouver Island has the same aloofness, the same insularity; it too has lumber, minerals, fish, rather than Cape Breton Gaelic you find here a peculiar type of Englishman. The type who leaves home to escape income tax, and British weather, he comes here to spend as little as possible to live as long as possible, but ultimately to die. It is, a young man told me, an Englishman's graveyard. In 1913, he said, has the highest death rate in the world. Which you may believe if you wish.

Taken as a whole the island is different. Rich in natural resources, rich in minerals, it has giant waters teeming with fish. Most of its goods are exported; it imports most of its foodstuffs, with the exception of truck. Its streets are narrow, the English accent is predominant, the people are settled with no desire for change. One youth said he had never been off the island, and never hoped to be. The world's best little island. What a contrast to the Mainland of British Columbia! and the Prairies! There the streets are wide; non Anglo-Saxons predominate, fifty per cent. in Manitoba; the people are not deeply rooted, they will move in a day if something better shows up. As we sit at Saanichton, where the people are being so tragically expelled.

But do not mistake the island for some sunny Vallhalla peopled by deceased Englishmen. We went inland to see the logging operations where giant trees are felled and carried to the sea in trucks carrying over 10,000 feet in a load with logs over 100 feet long. We rode into searing impenetrable jungles on 100 horsepower caterpillars to drag the logs out to the open. At the sea the logs were loaded on ships bound for New Zealand and Japan.

Here The Twin Shells Meet
Kipling was wrong, the East and West must meet, they are meeting. The British Columbia coast struts a man's soul. Land of opportunity, gateway to the Farther West. Here the ships of two score nations ply our waters. We have a market in the millions of the Orient. Here is a future for Canada: to develop trade in a mutually profitable friendship among potential enemies.

In Vancouver there is a great Oriental population of Chinese and Japanese. They have their own daily papers, churches, fraternal societies. On a Canadian occasion when their native lands were at war there has

been trouble. Finally their leaders met and decided to live agreeably together in Canada. It is the genius of Canada to find a place for every race within it. First with the Indians, then the French, then with the Chinese, the European, the Oriental.

We attended a Japanese Coronation celebration in Vancouver. In their native costumes, they danced and sang as did their fathers in Japan. But it was a demonstration of loyalty to Canada, their chosen country, of no more claim to the Orient.

— There we refuse these industrious and loyal races a vote. Unless we place a trust in them, how can we exact a full measure of loyalty in return.

Among Those Not Mentioned
The difficulty in writing these letters is not to find material to write about, but to decide what to leave out. So we must leave unmentioned the fishing fleet, the canning factory, our fish dinners, that bowl of clam chowder, an enjoyable day at the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School where British children are given our race. I am sure we are trained for Canadian farm life, and I haven't a line for salt water bathing, or moonlight climbing, or how we washed Manitoba mud off Flora. Flora being the Ford, it may not appear in the letter. Between then and now we are citizens of Canada, without race, in transit in the United States of America.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 26

GOD IN THE MAKING OF
A NATION

Golden text: Beware lest thou forget the Lord thy God, in not keeping His commandments, and His ordinances, and His statutes, which I command thee this day. Deuteronomy 5:1-4.

Lesson: Deuteronomy 8:1-20.
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 54:1-8.

Explanations And Comments

Forget not Jehovah and What He Has Done for Thee, Deuteronomy 8:11, 16. Forget not Jehovah your God, and fail not to keep His orders and regulations and rules.

The law of God is in his heart; None of his steps shall slide. — (Psalmist).

Least, when you have eaten and satisfied yourselves, when you have built great houses, and when you herd your flocks and multiply your silver and gold increase, and all you possess grow larger, then you turn proud and forget the Eternal your God. (Moffatt's translation).

"The picture painted in verses 12 and 13 is that of the landed proprietor. His heart is prone to be lifted up with pride and arrogance. He forgets and despises everything that reminds him of his humble origin and the hardships of his early struggles." (John Gardner).

"And so it is in a little cottage near Warwick. I said to the good man who lived in it: 'Can you see the castle? And the time is long since we see it best in the winter when the leaves are off the trees. In the summer it is in the midst of material wealth hides our eternal treasure. What shall we do in the days of our prosperity, when all our trees are in full leaf? We must pray that material things may never become idols, and that they may be always transparent, so that through the seen we may behold the unseen, so that even in the midst of material plenty our hearts will be with our treasure in heaven' (J. H. Jowett).

The Penalty of Forgetting, Deuteronomy 8:19, 20. "The penalty that the writer of Deuteronomy threatens is that we shall begin to lose our very prosperity and all sorts of trouble will begin to gather about us, until we shall be overthrown. That is not how we should put it. We should rather say that if we will forget God in our prosperity, then the penalty is we shall lose from our souls that humility, that tenderness, that gentleness, that simplicity, that supplication, which are the five fingers of the very hand by which we have been taken into the hand of God." (John A. Hutton).

Must Be Disappointed

Old Employee At Windsor Castle Has Seen No Ghosts

The retiring Superintendent of Works at Windsor Castle, John Lamb, states that he has seen no ghosts during his 27 years in office. He entered the Castle service, however, too late for the last recorded appearance of the Black Lady. Reported to be the shade of Queen Elizabeth, the Black Lady is supposed to give warning of impending deaths in the Royal Family. She was reported to have been seen in one of the corridors of the Castle a few days before the death of Queen Victoria.

X-ray motion pictures are being made in Berlin.

POWERFUL NAVAL AND AIR ARMADAS STAND ON GUARD

London.—Great Britain and France, fulfilling their obligations under the accord of Nyon, mustered a powerful naval and air armada to prevent pirate submarines from attacking shipping in the Mediterranean.

British and French destroyers already patrolled the main Mediterranean sea lanes, without assistance of Italy, but Havas news agency quoted "British diplomats" as predicting Italy's demand for absolute equality with Great Britain and France in the patrol would be granted shortly.

Italy made its participation in the anti-piracy patrol conditional on parity with the nine nations that signed the Nyon agreement. Italy stayed away from the Nyon conference.

Havas said it learned the request had been taken into consideration and negotiations would be opened between the Nyon powers and Italy to see how Rome's demand could be satisfied.

Two seaplane squadrons were ordered added to the British naval and aviation forces engaged in the pirate hunt. The aircraft carrier Glorious has been in the Mediterranean for some months. Meanwhile naval experts at Geneva completed technical arrangements for the unprecedented patrol.

Although British observers believed submarine piracy in the Mediterranean was ended by the mere beginning of the international patrol, the powers concerned—principally Great Britain and France—proceeded with steps to make it completely effective. Foreign Secretary Eden of Great Britain in a broadcast address from Geneva outlined results obtained at the Nyon conference.

"We believe we have put a stop to submarine piracy in the Mediterranean. We have set up in that sea a police force. If any submarines attempt again to embark on evil courses, they will, I hope and believe, receive the punishment they deserve."

Eden compared recent attacks on Mediterranean shipping with the actions of "a masked highwayman who does not stop short of man slaughter or even murder."

At Geneva Yvon Delbos, the French foreign minister and chairman of the Nyon anti-piracy conference, was reported to be firmly opposed to reconvening the nine powers to consider Italian demands for parity in the Mediterranean patrol.

It was reliably explained that Delbos' decision was dictated by a belief that reconvening of the plan might result only in upsetting present achievements.

Although only 40 British destroyers will be used directly in the anti-submarine patrol, almost 100 British naval vessels from small mine sweepers to the giant battle-cruiser Hood, will be in the Mediterranean following the arrival of reinforcements.

Build New Liner

U.S. Marine Commission Plans World's Most Modern Ship

Washington.—The United States marine commission said it hoped to see actual construction under way soon on the new American superliner for which bids were opened.

Three bids were received on the liner which the commission said will be the world's most modern ship. The vessel will be used in the north Atlantic service, replacing the Leviathan, now tied up. The new vessel will be a twin screw, combination mail, passenger and cargo liner having a displacement of 34,000 tons at load draft.

It will be 723 feet long, have a beam of 92 feet, and a speed of about 22 knots. There will be accommodations for about 1,200 passengers and a crew of about 650.

Ethiopia Still Resting

Geneva.—Exiled Emperor Haile Selassie told the League of Nations his East African dominions are bitterly resisting Italy's army of occupation. From his refuge in England the negus sent a letter to the league asserting Italian troops occupy merely "strategic points" in Ethiopia. Italy claims complete dominion.

Discounts-War Possibility

But General Smuts Thinks South Africa Should Be Prepared

Standerford, Transvaal, South Africa.—General Jan Smuts, minister of justice, in an address to his constituents here, said there was no likelihood of war for some years, but that it would nevertheless be "criminal folly" for South Africa to neglect taking adequate precautions.

Concerning defence of South Africa, General Smuts said "the policy of the government is peace, but while all countries are preparing for war it would be criminal folly for us to sit still and wait for any power to pluck us like a ripe apple."

"To-day we are improving our defence to the best of our ability," the statesman declared.

The armaments race, he added, was more a measure of self defence than evidence of love of war. He did not believe rumors of war, but said the feeling of uncertainty was "as bad and as dangerous as war."

B.C. Agricultural Show

Prices Go To Many Entries From Prairie Provinces

Victoria.—James Turner, Vancouver Island cattle breeder, won the grand championship for Short-horn bulls at the British Columbia agricultural exhibition with "Royal Leader."

Second prize went to "Princeton Publican" from the Duke of Windsor's B.P. ranch near High River, Alta. "Princeton Quinman," also from the B.P. Ranch, won the grand championship for senior cow.

Mrs. Agnes Steele, of Neptune, Sask., took both junior championships in the Ayrshire classes.

R. N. Hunter, of Winnipeg, divided honors with J. A. Higginson and Sons, of Sarnia, B.C., for Southdown sheep. Hunter also split championships in the Shropshire class with two British Columbians.

A. C. Weir, of Aberdeen, Sask., walked off with most of the Yorkshire ribbons.

Heavy Apple Loss

Storms In Annapolis Fruit Valley Cause Great Damage

Halifax.—Annapolis valley apple growers confirmed estimates of 600,000 barrels, valued at approximately \$1,600,000, as their loss in two gales which swept through the Nova Scotia fruit belt just recently.

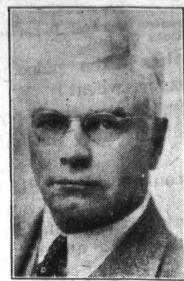
All three of the major fruit-growing counties, Annapolis, Kings and Hants, placed losses at about 40 per cent. of the apples remaining on the trees. Approximately 150,000 barrels had been shipped overseas and an equal amount placed in warehouses before the storm struck.

Irrigation Dams

Plan To Assist Drouth Areas Of Southern Alberta Is Considered

Edmonton.—Construction of irrigation dams and establishment of community pastures in the drouth area of southern Alberta under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act has been requested by the provincial government, it was announced here. The proposed projects, involving an expenditure of more than \$200,000, are before Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, for his approval.

MORE PEOPLE FOR CANADA



Addressing the convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver, Senator J. W. de B. Farrar of that city urged the need of a greater population for Canada. Foundations had been laid for a population three or four times greater than at present, the Senator said.

Japanese Offensive

Driving Chinese Army Back On Broad Front

Peiping.—Japanese headquarters announced the greatest offensive undertaken by the Japanese army since the Russo-Japanese war 32 years ago was driving the Chinese back on a broad front south and southwest of Peiping.

It was said to be outflanking the Chinese and weakening the stubborn resistance which stopped all Japanese efforts to advance down the Peiping-Hankow railway since early in the north China conflict, now nine weeks old.

The Japanese hoped to drive back the right flank of the Chinese defence lines in Central Hopeh province and open the way into southern Hopeh, perhaps even into Shanai and Shantung provinces.

Twenty thousand Japanese cavalry formed the spearhead of the drive below Peiping, in which some 60,000 Japanese were said to have routed eight Chinese divisions, about 100,000 men, along a 70-mile front.

This operation was independent of, but co-ordinated with, Japan's drive down the Tientsin-Pukow railway, which reached a point 10 miles north of the Chinese base at Tsungchow, 60 miles south of Tientsin.

Japan's new north China commander-in-chief, General Count Vichi Terachi, former minister of war, directed the huge operations. His command was estimated at 125,000 officers and men.

The drive below Peiping, Japanese said, resulted in the capture of Kuansien, below the Yungting river some 30 miles south of Peiping. Its fall opened the way to a wheeling movement which threatened the Chinese base at Pootung, 80 miles southwest of Peiping.

The Chinese fought a desperate rearguard action, but finally had to fall back to the Kiang river, five to 10 miles west of the Yungting.

Japanese also claimed capture of Fengshan, a walled town west of the Peiping-Hankow railway. Since little fighting was reported in that quarter, however, military observers believed the Chinese General Sun Lien-Chung, commanding 30,000 men of the 25th army, withdrew with his command intact to make a stand elsewhere.

Not Nearly Filled

Dairy Cattle Shipments To United States Below Quota

Washington.—The United States customs bureau said Canada has shipped in no far this year only a small part of the dairy cows and cream permitted under the Canadian-American trade agreement.

Up to Aug. 28, 4,005 Canadian dairy cows weighing 700 pounds or more and equalling 20 per cent. of the quota entered the United States. A total of \$9,162 gallons of cream, amounting to 5.9 per cent. of the Canadian quota, entered in the same period.

The bureau also reported Canada shipped 36,451,988 pounds of white or Irish seed potatoes to this country between Dec. 1, 1936, and Aug. 28, filling 81 per cent. of the quota on that commodity.

Most of the dairy cows and cream went to Vermont and the bulk of the potatoes to New York.

Arctic Patrol Sails South

Nascope Sailing To Halifax After Long Trip In Northern Waters

Aboard S.S. Nascope, Davis Strait.—The federal government's eastern Arctic patrol was steaming south, just inside the Arctic circle on Davis Strait, while thousands of waterfowl streaked south through the skies, indicating approach of winter.

The Hudson's Bay Company's ship Nascope, conveying the patrol, has spent 22 days within the Arctic circle and has travelled 2,300 miles. The patrol is due in Halifax, Sept. 27, several stops being made in the meantime along the east shore of Baffin Island.

The Nascope reached Pond Inlet on Bylot Island at the northern tip of Baffin Island recently. Passengers were given the opportunity of seeing the coal mines, Royal Canadian Mounted Police post, Anglican and Roman Catholic missions and trading post.

To Have Free Hand

New Royal Commission Will Be As Unhindered As Possible

Ottawa.—A generally free hand will be given the royal commission on Dominion-provincial relations to set up its own organization including appointment of counsel and experts, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said.

Mr. Mackenzie King said he was anxious the commission proceed as unhindered as possible by interference from the government or any other source. He particularly felt the commission was capable of selecting its own legal advisers and had no authorized it.

Under chairmanship of Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, chief justice of Ontario, the five-man commission will proceed with its task as soon as the provinces are ready with their submissions.

B.C. Highways

Vancouver.—Hon. T. A. Crerar, federal minister of highways, expected the highway linking British Columbia and Alberta would be completed "some time next year." All major work had been done on the leg of the trans-Canada highway from Golden to Canoe, he said. An additional \$42,000 would be spent on the Big Bend section of the highway to link British Columbia with Alberta.

GERMAN COLONY ISSUE IS SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION

London.—The News Chronicle declared the personal views on the colonial question of Charles Te Water, South African high commissioner in London, are "not a satisfactory position" because they "seem to reveal awareness that something will have to be done about colonies but refusal to do anything."

(Te Water was quoted in Montreal as expressing the personal opinion that South Africa would be willing to participate in a conference to examine in a spirit of reason and moderation Germany's point of view in regard to her war-lost colonies. He did not go so far as to say South Africa would participate in a general agreement to return to Germany her former colonies.)

"In the present state of the world it was very difficult to consider any return of colonies to Germany," the News Chronicle added. "To yield to a demand which has never been presented, without ominously announced mention of Germany's armed force, would merely encourage the Nazis to believe they can get anything they threaten. Moreover, why should we go out of our way to present Germany with more bases from which she and her allies can threaten our trade routes?"

"On the other hand, it is morally indefensible to cling to what we have despite reason or equity, and what is morally indefensible becomes in the end physically indefensible. The only long-term solution is for all colonies under dispute for Dominion status to be placed under international access and opportunity for all national control, with full equality of nations. The sooner we start discussing practical means to this end the better."

The Morning Post declared, "It has hitherto been the unalterable conviction of responsible opinion in South Africa that the return of Germany's former African colonies must be rejected as wholly inconceivable with South Africa's security."

"This views still holds," the Conservative organ continued. "Mr. Te Water subsequently admitted his expression of opinion was entirely personal and unauthorized, but he must be aware that even the personal and unauthorized opinions of men in his public position are not easily distinguishable from calculated indiscretion. We shall look for a prompt and resolute disclaimer."

The Daily Herald, Labor newspaper, claimed "Germany does not want to discuss the colonial problem."

"The Nazi economic policy has depressed the German standard of life so much that some excuse must be offered to the German people," the Herald said. "The easiest excuse is that Germany has no colonies. Chancellor Hitler needs this excuse."

Moose Jaw Water Shortage

Federal Government May Take Action To Overcome Trouble

Ottawa.—Request of the Moose Jaw city council to the Dominion government urging that it take action in the western city's water situation is under consideration, it was learned.

Facing a water shortage, the Moose Jaw council wired federal authorities urging the government to take action in tapping the South Saskatchewan river, 70 miles northwest of Moose Jaw.

A decision in the matter may be reached shortly.

Stresses Adult Education

Should Be Given Serious Consideration States Dr. Munro

Montreal.—Every provincial department of education in Canada should recognize adult education as one of its major objectives, Dr. Henry F. Munro, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, declared before the executive of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

"Learning in the true sense begins when schooling ceases," he said, "and therefore adult education must be given serious consideration as a vital force in Canadian life from now on."

ARCHERY CHAMPIONSHIP AT WINDSOR, ENGLAND



A general view of the lovely grounds of the Imperial Service College at Windsor during the Southern Counties archery championship.

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The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. Strange, Director Research Department,
Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

A drastic decline has taken place in the
world's demands for export wheat!

Mr Broomhall estimates that the importing
countries will buy this year only 496 million
bushels.

This is in striking contrast to the 818 mil-
lion bu. which was the average annual amount
purchased for 5 years prior to 1931, and to the
949 million bu., the sales for 1928 alone.

We are told that millions of people need
more bread. Why, then, is more export wheat
not purchased?

It is mainly because of an extraordinary
economic delusion that has recently gripped
the minds of most governments: that their peo-
ple can become richer and richer by bringing
in less of the goods and services of other coun-
tries; Governments forget, apparently, that the
imports from others constitute, in the end, the
only means of payment for their own export
products.

Dr John Mackay, eminent English philoso-
pher, in considering these curious illusions and
madnesses, wrote "Men think in herds; they go

mad in herds, and recover their sanity slowly,
and one by one."

Dr Mackay notes, however, that economic
sanity does eventually return. Let us hope, for
the sake of the wheat producers, and of all of
us, that it may be soon.

Following factors have tended to raise
prices: Hostilities between China and Japan in-
crease to serious proportions; floating wheat
stocks decrease; complaints from Russia of slow
harvesting operations and much damage to
uncut wheat; world's visible stocks less than
last year; Indian monsoon a failure; European
fruit prospects poor.

Following factors have tended to lower
prices: World demand for export wheat con-
tinues small; Roumanian wheat estimate in-
creased; substantial Turkish wheat surplus;
yields increased in many parts of Europe; rains
check deterioration in Southern Hemisphere;
expect considerable increase in Swiss potato
crop; Sweden removes ban on export of feed
grains.



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THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside
By PATRICK SLATER
By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XI—Continued

The Marshall family were honestly concerned about my condition of health; but I told them I had got medicine to take, and, worse luck, I produced the bottle. The dose was a tablespoonful night and morning before meals. Miss Elizabeth said to it that I took my medicine. It was horribly-bitter astringent stuff.

"I read on the label that it is good for most every ailment, Patrick, even for fainting spells," the solicitous young woman told me, with a smile. "So perhaps it will cure you!"

I kept away from the house and threw my body into hard work in an attempt to burn the fever out of my system. I can sincerely recommend a daily walk of eighteen miles between the handles of a bucking plow to any young man who is low sick—to be followed by a rest of eight hours on a hard bunk.

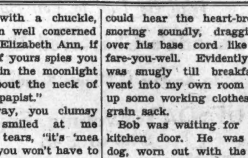
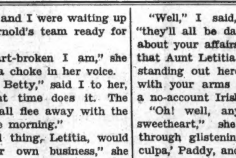
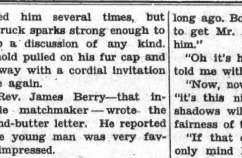
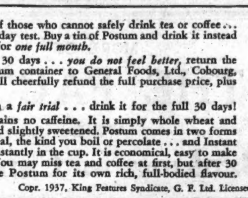
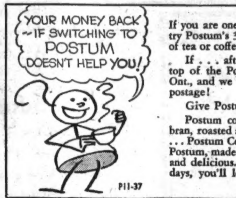
A day or two before Christmas that year, Samuel Arnold drove up the lane to make his expected visit on Miss Elizabeth Marshall and her family. Mr. Marshall was away to town. So I stepped out to do the honors and took the young gentleman's team. Mr. Arnold said he would go with me to the stable. It had been a long, cold cutter ride for the man—the snow crunched under foot. He came muffled up with fur cap and robes, but on alighting, his legs were stiff and numb with the cold. His purpose in coming with me, I found, was to dandify himself up for an effective stage entrance at the house. Off came the fur cap; and on he clapped a high silk plug much affected by the young Irish gentility of those days. The smart young man was wearing pants with plush stripes and a black frock coat with two buttons at the small of the back. As he fingered his bow-tie and turned to walk towards the house, it occurred to me that I might do him a kindly turn. He seemed a civil young man. He had come a long way, and was entitled to a good run for his money.

"Pardon me, sir," I said to him; "but the Marshall ladies have a prejudice against tobacco chewing. Perhaps you better wipe your chin and rid up the corners of your mouth a little."

Mr. Arnold took the suggestion kindly. "And perhaps, too," I told him, "you better leave your plug with me. You might be forgetful and take a chew unbeknownst to yourself like!" I carried his grip up to the house and ushered him in the front way, which had been freshly shoveled for the occasion.

That was one festive season the Marshall parlor gave useful service for its idle keep. Mr. Arnold prided himself on his deep singing voice; and his idea of a good time was to have Miss Elizabeth play hymn tunes for him on the melodeon. The man's voice vibrated the wire stems on the wax flowers and penetrated the remote fastnesses of the Marshall house. After several days of it, the committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Arnold apparently asked leave to sit again at a later date. Mrs. Marshall thought him an agreeable young man. William Marshall

JOYS and GLOOMS



If you are one of those who cannot safely drink tea or coffee... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a tin of Postum and drink it instead of tea or coffee for one full month.

If... after 30 days... you do not feel better, return the tin of Postum to your General Food, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont., and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage!

Give Postum a fair trial... drink it for the full 30 days! Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms... Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to eat, and delicious. You may miss tea and coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavour.

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had tried him several times, but over the truck sparks strong enough to light up a discussion of any kind. Mr. Arnold pulled on his fur cap and drove away with a cordial invitation to come again.

The Rev. James Berry—that incorrigible matchmaker—wrote the broad-and-butter letter. He reported that the young man was very favorably impressed.

Arnold returned to the Marshall farm in lilac time. As luck had it, Miss Letitia was present to make his acquaintance. On the occasion of this visit, the young man's mind was not on hymn singing. He had driven over to make arrangements about getting married. He was surprised and disappointed when Miss Elizabeth told him that, at the moment, she was not thinking of marrying any one.

It then transpired that Rev. Mr. Berry, in the heat of match-making, had overstepped his instructions and that the clergyman's limber tongue had placed young Arnold in a very awkward predicament. All his friends and neighbors over home had been told the match was made, and the whole countryside knew that Arnold was now off to attend to the details of getting married to Miss Elizabeth Marshall of Mono. An awkward affair that, was it not? Arnold argued his side of the case with great vigor, and spent a couple of days trying to persuade the young woman to take a reasonable view of the situation. Elizabeth did not see matters in his light. Aunt Letitia spoke her mind strongly on the wisdom of the girl getting a good husband with a two-hundred-acre farm all clear, now that the opportunity presented itself. Quite a bit of pressure was brought to bear on Elizabeth, but she was adamant. Altogether, a very unhappy time was had. Finally Miss Letitia had one of her weak spells; and Samuel Arnold threw up his hands and asked that his team be got ready for the road by two o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Marshall asked me if I would mind lending a hand by having the visitor's team ready at that unearthly hour. That was no task for me; it was a downright, joyful pleasure. I gave the Arnold horses oats enough to send them steaming down the road; and then I took a walk off somewhere—I was horribly distressed in spirit.

On returning, I found the house in darkness. The air was mellow with moonlight and vibrant with the rasping, pulsing hum of the tree locusts. At the gate of the muggy new picket fence, which now totters on its time-worn way, I found the cause of all the family trouble awaiting me. The girl was in her bare feet and her hair had tumbled down from a loose coil. "Why, Miss Elizabeth," said I, "I thought every one would be in bed

long ago. Bob and I were waiting up to get Mr. Arnold's team ready for him."

"Oh, it's heart-broken I am," she told me with a choke in her voice. "Now, now, Betty," said I to her, "it's this night time does it. The shadows will all flee away with the fairness of the morning."

"If that old thing, Letitia, would only mind her own business," she sobbed. "I know Ma would leave me alone."

The girl's face was pale in the moonlight, and she was in distress. "Why, Betty," I comforted her, "they're all interested in your welfare, and they're trying to plan the best for you."

"But I don't want to marry that conceited thing—with his singing," she burst out.

"The man might make you a good home," I counselled, "his folk are highly spoken of."

"But I don't want him" she sobbed. "I don't want him at all... it's you I want, Paddy!"

The girl's hair got tangled up in her bare arms and seemed to blind me. I could feel the soft shaking curves of her soft, warm body. It was Betty taught me a woman's tears have a salty taste.

"Oh! take me," she whispered, "never to forsake me—because I love you so."

"Now, now, girl," I told her after awhile, "you'll always have Paddy as a last resort. Sure, child," said I, "you'll never be a left-over like your grand-aunt Letitia—I'll guarantee that!"

The thought touched a funny spot and broke the spell the moon was casting.

"I don't know why they are all so much concerned about my affairs," she complained, "why don't they leave a girl alone to live her own life? They must want to get rid of me!"

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"Well," I said, with a chuckle, "they'll all be damn well concerned about your affairs, Elizabeth Ann, if that Aunt Letitia of yours spies you standing out here in the moonlight with your arms about the neck of a no-account Irish plait!"

"Oh! well, anyway, you clumsy sweetheart," she smiled at me through glistering tears, "it's men culpa, Paddy, and you won't have to tell your ghostly father, John Sheridan, anything about it."

"With that," she fled into the darkened house.

"Come, Bob," said I, when at last I got my breath back, "let us go and think this matter over."

It was clear as day what was the matter with Paddy Slater. He was hopelessly in love with the woman whose fresh young heart had burst open, like a flower, in wild surrender there. In the hot heyday of his youth, his blood was tingling with a love sickness of which a country lad once sang:

"My beloved is unto me as a cluster of flowers in the vineyards of Erin—O! Behold thou art fair, my love, behold thou art fair! Thou hast doves' eyes. . . . Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep that are even shorn which come up from the washing. . . . Thy two breasts are like two roses that are twined which feed among the lilies. . . . Thy lips drop as the honey-comb; honey and milk are under thy tongue; and the smell of thy garments is as the smell of Lebanon. . . . Stay ye me with cakes of raisins, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love!"

—Holy Bible.

And Paddy Slater knew what unhappiness that love would bring to a family to whom he was honored by ties that snubbed about the heart of a lonely barstool orphan boy. Now, I ask you, all and sundry, what should the miserable lad have done?

I hung about the house till long after two o'clock in the morning. I

Little Helps For This Week

Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord which He will show to you to-day. Exodus 14:13.

The folded hands seem idle, But if folded at His word It is a holy service In obedience to the Lord.

It is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention that advance us in our christian course. On the contrary it is the yielding of our wills without restriction and without any choice, to tread cheerfully every day in the path where the Lord leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to see our duty in the present moment, and to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Godliness is the devotion of the soul to the Master, as to a living person whose will is to be its law, whose love is to be its life. It is the habit of living before the face of God, and not simply the doing of certain things.

A Quick Convert

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and later leaning his bicycle against the railing, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd.

"If your family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a new pair of best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences."

After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box, and his next words were: "Where's the scoundrel who took my bike?"

THIS BACKACHE IS A AGONY.

KIDNEYS WILL CAUSE IT! Blotchy kidneys let poisons accumulate in your system. Lame back, lumbago and rheumatism often follow. GIN PILLS will give the kidneys the help they need to filter out the poisons that cause the pain. "Prove their merit through their use!"

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

AMERICA'S CHAMPION COLLIE DOG



Lochinvar, (Ireland's) America's champion collie dog, wants to get in the billiard game which his mistress, Miss Cherry Colborne of Long Island, New York, played at the Banff Springs Hotel recently. Lochinvar, himself worth \$5,000, is able to earn the meagre salary of \$50 per day as a movie star in Hollywood.

Spruce Grove News.

Mr. Barnhart, who met with an accident on the Hiway last week and suffered severe injuries, is making as good recovery at the hospital as could be expected.

Spruce Grove Councillors held a special meeting on Monday, the assessments in the Municipality's subdivisions engaging their attention. Some ratepayers in the subdivisions were painfully surprised on noticing the big up jump in their assessment.

It is proposed to have an electric-light system installed at the high school building. The matter will come before the Board at its meeting Saturday next.

REGISTER YOUR PROTEST AGAINST ABERHARTISM!

Attend MAMMOTH PROTEST MEETING,
Prince of Wales Armories, EDMONTON,
TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 28th, 8.15 o'clock,
Under the auspices of
The People's League of Alberta.

MORE OF

THE FACTS

ABOUT

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In Another 15-Minute Broadcast

TUESDAY Evening, Sept. 28

8.30 to 8.45

with a daytime broadcast of this address

WEDNESDAY Noon, Sept. 29

12 to 12.15.

Over Stations

CFCN	1030	kilocycles
CJCJ	690	kilocycles
CFAC	930	kilocycles
CJOC	950	kilocycles
CJCA	730	kilocycles
CFRN	960	kilocycles

LISTEN IN!

THE SERVICE GARAGE.

USED CARS, GUARANTEED.

1930 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1927 CHRYSLER COACH
1929 FORD COACH
1929 CHEVROLET COACH
1927 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1929 CHEVROLET COACH
1935 FORD V-8 TRUCK
1928 CHEVROLET TRUCK
1930 OAKLAND SEDAN
1925 Ford Light Delivery, \$15
1935 INTERNATIONAL TRUCK

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Agents for CHEVROLET and OLDSMOBILE CARS
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Used Gas. Engines and Used Machinery.

SERVICE GARAGE, Stony Plain.

Stony Plain and District.

Mr. Henry Ulmer, Vancouver, is paying this district his annual visit.

Miss Mary Trapp has returned from a vacation spent at Vernon, B.C.

Mr and Mrs Nelson King, of Meadow Lake, Sask., are visiting friends here.

While pitching bundles at his farm in the Rosenthal district last week, Mr. Carl Hoffman was seized with vertigo, and collapsed. He was taken to his home, and medical aid summoned. Following this he was taken to Edmonton for treatment.

Mrs. F. Maier, who is holding a sale of her effects here Oct. 2nd, is leaving shortly after the sale with her daughter for a visit with her brother in her old home State, Idaho. The daughter will attend a business college there. In the spring the two expect to return and take up their residence in Edmonton.

Rev. G. W. Rutsch, pastor of the Glory Hills Baptist Church, is holding a sale of his household goods on Saturday, October 2d, at his residence on the Harmel Farm.

The well known Clifford Entertainers will be at the Kelly Hall Wednesday, Sept. 29.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED at The Royal Cafe.

Sunday's Baseball Game.

What was promised as a post-season ball game on the local diamond for Sunday afternoon last, did not materialise as the promised visiting team, the Fort Saskatchewanians, failed to put in an appearance.

President Calligan of the Spruce Grove team was present, accompanied by a few of his players. So, after a short wait, these went into action against Stony Seniors. The play was rather one-sided, as the local team easily proved the winners. There was a good-sized crowd of ball fans present.

Movie Picture Next

Stony is to have another visit from the movie man, Mr. L. A. ski, on Wednesday next, September 29th at 8.30 p.m. He will be showing the noted picture "The Suicide Squad," starring Norman Foster and Joyce Compton. The added attractions will be up-to-date and should prove interesting.

Before the Break.

At the local Court on Saturday last, before Magistrate McCulla, A. Moldenhauer was charged with 2 infractions of the V. & H. T. Act—these being for not having the proper plates on his vehicle, and for not being in possession of a current driver's license. Fines amounting to \$15 were imposed.

A charge of the theft of \$25 laid against Oscar Zucht was not sustained, and the case against him was dismissed.

A young man from Spruce Grove district, charged with the theft of a pair of pliers from Barth Motors, was fined \$10 and costs.

A case which has aroused much interest in Wabamun district is that of an assault, charged against an Edmonton man. He is accused of having assaulted Mr. Williams, the game guardian. The case is set for a hearing at Saturday's session.

On College Heights.

Mrs. Jones: Does your husband object to cats?

Mrs. Brown: I should think he does! He says that I feed all the old cats in the neighborhood. Won't you stay to tea?

The Market Report

WHEAT.	
No. 1 Northern	1.09
No. 2 Northern	1.04
No. 3 Northern	0.96
No. 4 Northern	0.90
OATS.	
2 C. W.	36
3 C. W.	37
Extra 1 Feed	37
No. 1 Feed	34
No. 2 Feed	31
BARLEY.	
No. 3	41
No. 4	38

C. N. Train Service.

Trains from the East arrive here on Sunday, Tues, Thurs, at 11.13 p.m.

Trains from the West arrive here Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.51 a.m.

Open Seasons for Game.

Ducks, geese, Sept. 16 to Nov. 1
Hungarian Partridge, Oct. 1—Nov. 30
South of N. Saskatchewan River only.

Grouse, Pheasants and Prairie Chicken—No open season.

Deer, moose, Nov. 2 to Dec. 14
Mink, martin, otter, Nov. 1—March 31.

Muskrat, Mar. 1—April 30
South of N. Saskatchewan river, no open season.

Sunday Shooting is prohibited.
Game license and trappers' licenses may be procured at The Sun Office.

Beauty Parlor.

CATHERINE ASKIN,
A Well-known and Qualified Hair-Dresser, practicing beauty culture at Stony Plain, on Main St., one door south of Law Office. Prices Reasonable.



• The toughest kind of going has met more than its match. Goodyear self-cleaning Lug Tires for trucks and buses roll steadily through mud and snow that's rim deep. They travel skiddy curves and greasy ruts with ease. On all "un-paved" routes they give the driver of truck, bus or tractor a new sense of driving security.

The marvellous traction-power of Goodyear Lug Tires makes them indispensable to any driver who leaves the smooth, paved highway.

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GOOD YEAR